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FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE HEALTH PROMOTERS' AND MIDWIVES' EQUIPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKES OF 2001

Study Conducted by the Salvadoran Foundation for Health
and Human Development – FUSAL
For USAID El Salvador

Antiguo Cuscatlán, May 9, 2001

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REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION OF HEALTH PROMOTERS' AND MIDWIVES' EQUIPMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKES

I. OBJECTIVE

The present study was conducted as a response to the petition made by USAID El Salvador. Its purpose was to make an evaluation of the Health Promoters' and the Midwives' equipment in the municipalities affected by the earthquakes of January 13 and February 13, 2001, in order to determine the state in which the equipment is in, and the costs for the repairs and replacements that need to be made.

II. LOCATION OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted from March 21 through April 31, 2001. The field work was realized during three weeks, covering thirteen departments and 158 municipalities.

III. PROCEDURES

1. Definitionsof the Municipalities to Study

a) Consultations to primary sources:

- Department Supervisors and Local Health Promoters
- Leaders of the Midwives' Program
- Directors of NGO'S working on Project SALSA
- Health Unit Directors of the MSPAS (Ministry of Health)
- Health Directors of the Departments

b) Consultations to Secondary Sources:

- MSPAS, Consolidation of Midwives who report damages to their homes
- MSPAS, Surveys made by health promoters over the damages caused by the earthquake
- COEN, Consolidation of the earthquake data registered on January 13th
- ADS (Salvadoran Demographic Association), General Consolidation of promoters affected by the earthquake

c) Work meetings with the USAID group

Work meetings were held with the USAID team for the purpose of defining the sample of the population that was to be studied, the methodology, and the logistics, taking as reference the municipalities that reported the most damages, according to the information obtained by the different sources. (See annex 2: Listings of the group meetings standardized by the Ministry of Health and NGO's participating in Project SALSA.)

The sample population was defined as follows: 150 municipalities to obtain information from 900 health promoters and 350 midwives (See annex 1: List of the studied municipalities).

d) Coordination with MSPAS and NGO

Communication was established with personnel at department and local levels through visits, FAXES, and phone calls, in order to coordinate meetings and visits to sedes, to solicit the promoters' and midwives' inventories, as well as to solicit the lists of the equipment assigned to this personnel. The programming was elaborated in accordance with the municipalities that were chosen.

2. Cost of the Equipment

The equipment cost was determined by figuring an average amongst the different sources that provided the same equipment or article. A yearly estimate for the costs of disposable materials that a midwife uses such as cotton, soap, gauze, and antiseptics, was made.

3. Recollection and Verification of the Information

- a) Four formularies were designed for the recollection of information and for the verification of such. These formularies were validated in the field and were discussed with the USAID and ADS* teams, so that the necessary adjustments could be made. To assure the veracity of the information, every person who fills in a formulary signs it or puts her or his fingerprints at the end and authorizes its verification at the sede or in their home; depending on where they realize their activities. (See annex 2: Recollection Formularies)
- b) Meetings were held at the health units and in the places where promoters in training were at the time of the study, since it was a time of diverse training nation wide for this personnel. In some municipalities, it was difficult to gather all the midwives since they had just recently had their monthly meeting and it

was very difficult for them to assist to another meeting due to geographic conditions and personal circumstances. Promoters and nursing personnel from ASAPROSAR and FUSAL helped recollect the midwives' information.

- c) The information from the ADS promoters was recollecting directly by their technical personnel in each sede, due to the difficulty that ADS had to gather them. The information was later given to FUSAL for its processing and analysis.
- d) The verification of the conditions and of the amount of team reported was done by visits to sedes and to their homes. The sample of this population, 20% of the total population of health promoters and midwives participating in the study, was previously taken randomly.

*ADS counts with Family Planning and Reproductive Health promoters

4. Processing and analysis of the information

A data base, tables with the results per department, municipality, and village were created in the SPSS and Excel program with the obtained information, in order to report conditions, amount of people using the same equipment and the costs of repairs or replacements.

The intermediate and final results were discussed each week with the USAID team, in order to write the present report.

IV. RESULTS

1. Favorable aspects for the development of the study

- a) Direct support from directors and their personnel, as well as from personnel of departamental offices was given in order to recollect the information from their promoters, especially from the department supervisors and the promoters' supervisors in the municipalities that were most affected in their rural area: Usulután, San Vicente, Cuscatlán, Cabañas and La Paz, who lent their work force to support the verification visits.
- b) Promoters and midwives made themselves available in good disposition to give information and to facilitate the verification visits, manifesting that this is the first

opportunity in which a work of this nature has received follow up in order to evaluate the quantity and conditions of their equipment.

2. Limitations of the study

- a) In the first week the health promoters were gathered for training activities at a department level, for that reason it became difficult to contact them in their communities; some of them have not yet turned in their information.
- b) The midwives had just recently had their monthly meeting in the health units, which became a limitation to gather them, since it's hard for them to assist to more than one monthly meeting due to economic and age factors.
- c) In some department offices of health there was no census of the active midwives, for which an estimate of the population had to be taken in order to define the sample at a department level.
- d) Due to the damages in homes, especially midwives' homes, there have been many residence changes without leaving any indications of their new addresses, making contact difficult. Some of them were looked up in three different places where the community reported that their closest family members lived.
- e) Due to the Easter holiday, the development of the study was obstructed since the personnel took ten continuous days of vacation, to which we can add more time which the people take in order to organize their labors back again.

3. Geographic Coverage

Table No. 1

Number of studied municipalities in each department

No.	Department	No. of Municipalities covered
1.	Ahuachapán (ADS and ASAPROSAR)	9
2.	Sonsonate	15
3.	Santa Ana	5
4.	La Libertad	21

5.	San Salvador	15
6.	Cuscatlán	15
7.	La Paz	22
8.	Cabañas	6
9.	San Vicente	12
10.	Usulután	23
11.	San Miguel	9
12.	Morazán (just ADS)	3
13.	La Unión (just ADS)	3
	Total	158

Information was obtained in eleven departments of the country, as planned. Santa Ana and Ahuachapán were not covered as planned, since their Department Directors sent a note informing that their promoters and midwives had suffered no damages during the earthquake and that their equipment was in good conditions. On the other hand, according to the document of the Plan de Nación, the Municipalities of Jujutla, in Ahuachapán, Coatepeque and El Congo in Santa Ana, appeared as priority municipalities, for this reason, local coordination was established and they were included in the study.

4. Participating Institutions

a) Ministry of Health

Information was obtained from 869 health promoters and 748 midwives that work under the MSPAS.

b) Salvadoran Demographic Association (ADS)

Information from 291 voluntary promoters that work in family planning under the ADS was recollected.

Summary of the coverage:

In total, the information of 1150 promoters from the MSPAS, FUSAL, ASAPROSAR, ADS, and of 752 midwives who coordinate with the MSPAS and NGO's was processed and analyzed.

Table No 2
Number of Promoters and Midwives per Department

	Department	Promoters	Midwives	ADS Promoters
1.	Ahuachapán	7	6	17
2.	Sonsonate	104	131	31
3.	Santa Ana	18	26	11
4.	La Libertad	145	110	39
5.	San Salvador	96	72	14
6.	Cuscatlán	96	99	14
7.	La Paz	125	31	57
8.	Cabañas	51	63	14
9.	San Vicente	81	82	26
10.	Usulután	131	113	44
11.	San Miguel	15	19	18
12.	Morazán	0	0	3
13.	La Unión	0	0	3
	Total	869	752	291

c) NGO's participating in Project SALSA

Information was obtained from the Promoters and Midwives working with FUSAL and ASAPROSAR. Of the five institutions participating in Project SALSA, CALMA, AMS, and OEF did not participate explaining that their promoters' and midwives' equipments had suffered no damages.

5. Findings on the Equipment

a) Promoters

The reported and verified damage to the promoters' equipment is expressed in relation to the amount of damage reported to the municipalities. According to the previously consulted information, in Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Cabañas, San Salvador, and La Libertad, for example, the damage reported is estimated in

15% or less, as opposed to Cuscatlán, San Vicente, La Paz, and Usulután where people lost their homes, the damage reported was greater, and, because of this, the damage done to the equipment is estimated in more than 40%.

The majority of their sedes of promoters suffered damages but were not destroyed and the equipment has stayed in the same conditions as it was before the earthquake.

Table No. 3
Percentage of damage reported according to the verification visits

Department	Institutions to which the personnel belong	No. Of verification visits	Destructed homes/ sedes	
			No.	%
Santa Ana	ADS	8	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	4	0	0%
	Midwives	5	0	0%
Sonsonate	ADS	5	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	9	2	22%
	Midwives	20	9	45%
Ahuachapán	ADS	2	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	2	0	0%
	Midwives	2	0	0%
La Libertad	ADS	16	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	15	1	4%
	Midwives	21	0	0%
San Salvador	ADS	15	2	13%
	MSPAS Promoters	9	0	0%
	Midwives	18	2	12%
Cuscatlán	ADS	11	3	30%
	MSPAS Promoters	18	4	22%
	Midwives	21	12	57%
La Paz	ADS	0	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	16	6	37%
	Midwives	9	6	66%
Cabañas	ADS	3	0	0%
	MSPAS Promoters	4	0	0%
	Midwives	4	0	0%
San Vicente	ADS	0	0	0%

Department	Institutions to which the personnel belong	No. Of verification visits	Destructed homes/ sedes	
	MSPAS Promoters	9	5	55%
	Midwives	5	5	100%
Usulután	ADS	3	1	30
	MSPAS Promoters	8	2	25
	Midwives	17	8	55
San Miguel	ADS	2	0	0
	MSPAS* Promoters	5	1	1
	Midwives	3	0	0
Total for the estimation		289	69	23.8%

b.) Midwives

The promoters' equipment reported fewer damages than the midwives' equipment. This is partly due to the fact that many promoters work in a community sede, and most of the midwives work in their homes. Most of the midwives from the Municipalities of Cuscatlán, San Vicente, La Paz and Usulután, lost their homes and therefore their equipment, according to the verifications.

In the verification visits, it was found that a great part of the equipment is also damaged due to use or bad quality. Although the objective of the study was to find damages caused by the earthquake, the fact that some promoters lack equipment while others have more sophisticated equipment that they don't use cannot be ignored.

b) Midwives

The midwives' equipment has an estimated damage of more than 50% in the departments of La Paz, San Vicente and Usulután. The cost of the replacements is relatively low for the number of midwives, but the reality is that they had little to lose since they lacked equipment. Out of the 289 verification visits, 69 homes and/or sedes were destructed, obviously including their equipment.

According to verifications, these people are one of the poorest in equipment and materials. They manifest feeling guilty for the loss of their equipment, and even though

they reported it was in good conditions, when it was checked, its conditions were found to be unserviceable. Due to this situation, more attention was paid to the visits made to the midwives' homes.

The midwives are not part of the MSPAS personnel, but they coordinate with the health unit of their locality for technical assistance and equipment in order to fulfill their duties. At the time of the verification, it was discovered that some of them had no equipment.

Due to the conditions of their homes and their customs, the equipment does not have a proper place where to be kept and it does not have hygiene control. This situation has gotten worse after the earthquake due to the damages that their homes suffered. Some of them could not even show their equipment because it was still buried.

As for materials, what was found does not correspond to what the midwives' manual demands. The materials such as gauze, cotton, soap, antiseptics, and umbilical tape, were found unprotected, with no sterilization or expiration date on the product, and were stored in inappropriate containers.

The midwives reported that their equipment was in good conditions and the personnel reported otherwise: they assure it is in bad hygienical conditions, damaged and incomplete. Sometimes the midwives count their houses' equipment as medical because they borrow it when needed.

In some departments such as Cabañas, Sonsonate, Usulután and San Salvador, it was found that the health units replace disposable material used in childbirth by midwives, every month.

It was also discovered that some midwives keep their equipment even though they don't work anymore; due to health or age, and it is therefore, not used.

The cost of equipment replacement, according to the analyzed information, comes up to \$197,243.50 distributed as follows:

MSPAS Promoters:	\$ 130, 109.58
Midwives:	\$ 64,243.02
ADS Promoters:	\$ 2,890.00

As to the cost per department, the one with the higher costs for promoters is La Paz and for midwives is Usulután. In La Paz, complete replacement of the equipment of MSPAS and ADS promoters and midwives who contributed information is being considered. Due to the circumstances reported earlier, 100% of the information was

not recollected in any of the departments. And for this reason, the estimation of the cost only applies to the personnel who turned in information.

At this moment, it is not recommendable to work based on projections since the conditions of the equipment are different in number and variety, from one promoter to the next, and from one municipality to another.

Furthermore, it was found that some of the equipment was not damaged due to the earthquake, but because people do not have a proper place to keep it, having sometimes to leave it outdoors.

c) Family Planification Promoters - ADS

This teams' equipment reported no damages due to the earthquake according to the formularies. In verification visits to the departments of La Paz, Usulután, San Vicente, Usulután, Sonsonate and some of San Salvador, it was found that they did suffer damages in their homes and equipment, especially in their educational and medical equipment. Out of 209 promoters that provided information, 111 (38.14%) reported some kind of damage to their equipment which was given by the ADS (some of them also work as midwives).

NGO Promoters of Project SALSA

The promoters and midwives from FUSAL and ASAPROSAR did not report damages due to the earthquake, but just like the ones in MSPAS, some have deficient equipment.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

- a) According to the study, La Paz was the department most affected in terms of equipment, nevertheless, personnel from San Vicente and Usulután were in the poorest situation even before the earthquake, in terms of equipment. In some areas like Usulután, the study revealed that some institutions are replacing equipment for promoters and midwives through organizations like GTZ.
- b) Although a high percentage of information from the personnel in the municipalities of study has been obtained, it should be ascertained that the rest of the municipalities have a similar evaluation. This is an opportunity to really know which are the working tools that they have and which are their needs. There may be some personnel who did not have the opportunity to report the conditions of their equipment.

- c) There is some pending information from the municipalities that have been studied, due to the short time designed for the activity; it is recommendable to gather it and to systematize it in order to have a national inventory of the equipment.
- d) Although some promoters and midwives have reported no damages due to the earthquake, it is recommended that their equipment be replaced since it is not serviceable anymore. It is also recommended that medical supplies (cotton, gauze, cotton swabs, antiseptics, etc.) be substituted since they are not in good conditions.
- e) The total cost for replacement covers equipment damaged by the earthquake only; personnel who did not have the proper equipment before the earthquake will remain that way, especially midwives who are the group who is most lacking.
- f) According to the analysis made by the evaluating team, and because of the condition in which the equipment was found, it would not be recommended to attempt to repair the damaged equipment.
- g) Medical materials and provisions should be given to midwives enough for a period no longer than two months since their homes do not meet the hygienical conditions needed for storage of the equipment. They could be given furniture, like the ones ADS has given their promoters, to store their equipment. A suggestion would be to give the midwives a voucher with which they could claim whatever equipment and supplies they need on a monthly basis.
- h) For the midwives' equipment, a complete uniform and sign for their home is recommended, according to the Midwives' Manual.

VI. OTHER FINDINGS IN THE STUDY

From the reports presented by the field personnel, the following comments are summarized:

- a) Although the purpose and job of the promoters and midwives is the same nation wide, the equipment they have is different in quantity and variety. The study only evaluated the basic equipment.
- b) In accordance with the promoters expressed, their equipment doesn't always adapt to the needs of their jobs. Some of them have pedestal tensiometers, others

have large floor scales; which just as the pedestal tensiometers, cannot be taken to visits, etc.

- c) In the verifications it was found that some equipment is sub-utilized in the sedes because the promoters have been moved to other duties (Sensuntepeque). Other promoters have been removed or sent to other areas geographically different from their work places, so that they work on campaigns against dengue and mitigation of damages from the earthquake, and, because of this, their equipment has been left without being used.
- d) Some equipment has been misused because of lack of knowledge of functions and proper use.
- e) There are trained and functioning midwives and promoters that have not yet been supplied with equipment.
- f) The promoters' and midwives' census is not up to date since some midwives are inactive and some promoters are no longer working in the places where they are registered.
- g) There are some promoters that no longer work or are out of the country that appear in the present census.
- h) Some midwives have had their equipment since their initial training, some of them for a period longer than fifteen years, and the equipment was found not to be in the best conditions.

ANNEXES

Total Costs by Departament

1

Department	Midwives	Promotors	ADS	Total
1 Ahuachapán	463.28	424.15	116	1,003.43
2 Sonsonate	4,794.88	6,801.61	170	11,766.49
3 Santa Ana	142.09	1.00	87	230.09
4 La Libertad	4,162.79	8,358.78	52	12,573.57
5 San Salvador	2,147.74	7,358.54	49	9,555.28
6 Cuscatlán	7,380.19	10,504.02	232	18,116.21
7 La Paz	7,631.58	58,637.44	904	67,173.02
8 Cabañas	6,429.51	3,985.01	0	10,414.52
9 San Vicente	9,503.61	22,882.63	456	32,842.24
10 Usulután	21,458.35	10,388.95	505.9	32,353.20
11 San Miguel	123.00	478.95	232	833.95
12 Morazán	0.00	0.00	29	29.00
13 La Unión	0.00	0.00	58	58.00
Total	\$64,237.02	\$129,821.08	\$2,890.90	\$196,949.00

Consolidated Costs and Quantities of Widwives' Equipment

1

Departamentos	Small Plastic Matress	Plastic Basin	Pots	Hanging Scale	Scissors	Tweezers	Flashlight	Cape
Ahuachapán		4	4	1	3		1	
Sonsonate	49	13	42	18	18	37	16	39
Santa Ana	1		1	1			1	
La Libertad	43	7	33	19	11	42	2	20
San Salvador	19	1	14	3	12	10	19	11
Cuscatlán	20	3	21	10	25	3	3	12
La Paz	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Cabañas	36	7	43	17	14	33	4	21
San Vicente	11	21	16	5	82	3	82	10
Usulután	17	9	19	10	145	145	28	16
San Miguel				1		2		2
Cantidad Total	227	96	224	116	341	306	187	162
Costo Total	\$2,270.00	\$356.16	\$1,536.64	\$6,728.00	\$5,456.00	\$4,284.00	\$935.00	\$2,430.00

Consolidated Costs and Quantities of Widwives' Equipment

2

Departamentos	Carrying Case	Measuring Tape	Gloves	Perillas	Gauze	Cotton Swabs	Alcohol 90°	Umbilical Tape
Ahuachapán	1	1						1
Sonsonate	24	56	10		10	24	6	5
Santa Ana			1		1			
La Libertad	24	43	7		4	33	6	4
San Salvador	13	6	7		12	9	9	6
Cuscatlán	39	2	1		14			1
La Paz	31	31	31		31	31	31	31
Cabañas	20	23	4		6	17	5	3
San Vicente	19	3	82		82	82	82	82
Usulután	28	145	145		145	145	145	145
San Miguel		2				1		
Cantidad Total	199	312	288		305	342	284	276
Costo Total	\$5,970.00	\$312.00	\$2,016.00		\$1,525.00	\$1,710.00	\$852.00	\$1,893.36
								\$825.00

Consolidated Costs and Quantities of Midwives' Equipment

3

Departamentos	Cotton	Folders	Bars of Soap	Jabón Líquido	Antiseptics	Uniform	Sign	ID Tag	
Ahuachapán							6	6	6
Sonsonate	4	5	5	4	5		5	5	3
Santa Ana		1	1	1			1	1	
La Libertad	4	3	4	6	2	1	1	2	7
San Salvador	5	4	1	1	3	1	1	24	
Cuscatlán					1	99	99	99	99
La Paz	31	31	31		31	31	31	31	31
Cabañas	1	3	2	1		63	63	63	63
San Vicente	3	3	82		82	82	82	82	82
Usulután	4	8	8	145	145	145	145	145	145
San Miguel									
Cantidad Total	52	58	134	157	269	434	458	458	436
Costo Total	\$131.04	\$348.00	\$30.82	\$3,768.00	\$538.00	\$12,586.00	\$6,870.00	\$872.00	
Total Costs for Midwives									\$64,243.02

Consolidated Quantities and Costs of Promotors' Equipment

1

Departamentos	Shelves	Tables	First Aid Kits	Chairs	Scale	Hanging Scale	Infant Scale	Tweezers	Scissors	Thermos	Kidney-shaped Basin	Metalic Basin
Ahuachapán				2	3	1				1		
Sonsonate	22	3	2	4	10	19	2	1	1	3	21	8
Santa Ana												
La Libertad	24	3	1	4	4	23	2	4	5	14		
San Salvador	19	29		11	14	8	3		2	10		
Cuscatlán	30	9		2	9	14	1	4	6	15		
La Paz	121	121	121	121	121	121	2	121	102	121	1	54
Cabañas	14	1	1	1	2	4		3	4	8	2	1
San Vicente	15	28	5	18	16	84	4	82	84	12	3	2
Usulután	52	10	1	7	6	14	2	2	6	14	1	
San Miguel	3							1			1	
Cantidad Total	300	204	131	170	185	288	16	218	210	198	29	65
Costo Total	\$21,450.00	\$4,196.28	\$3,799.00	\$850.00	\$3,515.00	\$16,704.00	\$2,512.00	\$3,052.00	\$3,360.00	\$20,394.00	\$696.00	\$845.00

Consolidated Quantities and Costs of Promotors' Equipment

2

Departamentos	Perilla	Measuring Tape	Infantometer	Thermometer	Stethoscope	Tensiometer	Fetoscope	Lamp	Backback	Carrying Case
Ahuachapán					1	1				2
Sonsonate	1	2			7		10	2	6	1
Santa Ana		1								
La Libertad	3	8	1		12	1	13	9	18	18
San Salvador			3		7	4	3		1	6
Cuscatlán		6	2		10	1	11	3	21	31
La Paz	121	121	1	121	121	7		4	121	121
Cabañas	1	2	2		5	1	3	1	5	7
San Vicente	105	9	1	105	105	8		11	99	15
Usulután	3	8			9		4	4	18	16
San Miguel		1				1			3	1
Cantidad Total	234	158	10	277	235	59	34	292	218	260
Costo Total	\$1,170.00	\$158.00	\$1,937.20	\$1,108.00	\$2,350.00	\$1,062.00	\$1,088.00	\$1,460.00	\$6,540.00	\$7,800.00

Consolidated Quantities and Costs of Promoters' Equipment

3

Departamentos	Canapé	Stapler	Whole puncher	Calculator	Board	Chalkboard	Markers	Folders	Family Planning Guidlines	Cape
Ahuachapán				1				6	7	7
Sonsonate	11	25	5	20	11	7		3	5	2
Santa Ana										
La Libertad	6	33	28	31	4			3		3
San Salvador	9	4	7	9	1	8		2	1	3
Cuscatlán	15	48	17	45	20			1	3	1
La Paz	7	75	69	70	59	56		56	54	55
Cabañas	3	11	9	9	5	3		3	2	
San Vicente	35	81	81	12	81	7		81	81	1
Usulután	12	20	11	15	1			1		5
San Miguel	1	2	2	1						1
Cantidad Total	99	299	229	213	182	81	156	153	78	123
Costo Total	\$13,563.00	\$1,794.00	\$1,145.00	\$1,065.00	\$182.00	\$2,268.00	\$780.00	\$918.00	\$503.10	\$1,845.00
*General Costs for Promoters										\$130,109.58

Consolidated Costs and Quantities of ADS Promoters' Equipment

Departamentos	First Aid Kit	Medicines	Family Planning Guidelines	Costo Departamental
Ahuachapán	4			\$116.00
Sonsonate	5	2		\$170.00
Santa Ana	3			\$87.00
La Libertad	1	4		\$52.00
San Salvador	1	1		\$49.00
Cuscatlán	8			\$232.00
La Paz	31	2		\$904.00
Cabañas				\$0.00
San Vicente	14	5		\$456.00
Usulután	5		2	\$505.90
San Miguel	8			\$232.00
Morazán	1			\$29.00
La Unión	2			\$58.00
Cantidad Total	80	14	2	\$0.00
Costo Total	\$2,291.00	\$140.00	\$12.90	\$2,890.90

The costs for medicine were calculated according to quantities that were reported as lost.
This table includes equipment for la Unión and Morazán.

**CONSOLIDATED COSTS AND QUANTITIES OF MIDWIVES' EQUIPMENTS FOR ALL
DEPARTMENTS**

	EQUIPMENT	UNIT COST IN US \$	QUANTITY	TOTAL EQUIPMENT COST IN US \$
1	Small Plastic Matress	10	227	\$2,270.00
2	Plastic Basins	3.71	96	\$356.16
3	Pots	6.86	224	\$1,536.64
4	Hanging scales	58	116	\$6,728.00
5	Scissors	16	341	\$5,456.00
6	Tweezers	14	306	\$4,284.00
7	Flashlight	5	187	\$935.00
8	Cape	15	162	\$2,430.00
9	Carrying Case	30	199	\$5,970.00
10	Measuring Tape	1	312	\$312.00
11	Gloves	7	288	\$2,016.00
12	Perillas de aspiración	5	305	\$1,525.00
13	Gauze (Package of 100)	5	342	\$1,710.00
14	Cotton swabs (package of 100)	3	284	\$852.00
15	Alcohol (litre)	6.86	276	\$1,893.36
16	Umbilical Tapre (package)	3	275	\$825.00
17	Pounds of Cotton	2.52	52	\$131.04
18	Carboard Folders (by the dozen)	6	58	\$348.00
19	6 Bars of Soap	0.23	134	\$30.82
20	Litres of Iodine Soap	24	157	\$3,768.00
21	Litre of Antiseptic	2	269	\$538.00
22	Complete Uniform	29	434	\$12,586.00
23	Sign for their house	15	458	\$6,870.00
24	ID Cards	2	436	\$872.00
	Total			\$64,243.02

CONSOLIDATED COSTS AND QUANTITIES OF EQUIPMENT FOR HEALTH PROMOTERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

	EQUIPMENT	COST PER UNIT IN US \$	QUANTITY	TOTAL COST IN US \$
1	Shelves	71.5	300	\$21,450.00
2	Writing Table	20.57	204	\$4,196.28
3	First Aid Kit	29	131	\$3,799.00
4	Chair	5	170	\$850.00
5	Regular Bathroom Scale	19	185	\$3,515.00
6	Hanging Scale	58	288	\$16,704.00
7	Infant Scale	157	16	\$2,512.00
8	Mayo Tweezer	14	218	\$3,052.00
9	Straight Scissors	16	210	\$3,360.00
10	Thermos for Vaccine	103	198	\$20,394.00
11	Kidney-shaped basin	24	29	\$696.00
12	Round Metalic Basin	13	65	\$845.00
13	Perillas de aspiración	5	234	\$1,170.00
14	Measuring Tape	1	158	\$158.00
15	Infantometer	193.72	10	\$1,937.20
16	Thermometer	4	277	\$1,108.00
17	Stethoscope	10	235	\$2,350.00
18	Tensiometer	18	59	\$1,062.00
19	Fetoscope	32	34	\$1,088.00
20	Flashlight	5	292	\$1,460.00
21	Backpack	30	218	\$6,540.00
22	Carrying Case	30	260	\$7,800.00
23	Canapé	137	99	\$13,563.00
24	Stapler	6	299	\$1,794.00
25	Whole Puncher	5	229	\$1,145.00
26	Calculator	5	213	\$1,065.00
27	Writing Board	1	182	\$182.00
28	Chalkboard	28	81	\$2,268.00
29	Set of Markers	5	156	\$780.00
30	Cardboard folders	6	153	\$918.00
31	Family Planning Guidelines	6.45	78	\$503.10
32	Cape	15	123	\$1,845.00
	Total			\$130,109.58